

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

NEW TREATY.

A New Extradition Treaty With Germany Being Prepared—One That Will Insure the Return of American Rogues.

BERLIN, April 9.—Minister Phelps is making good progress with the new extradition treaty. The treaties now existing, made many years ago with the different governments of the then existing "German Bund," contain many imperfections, which have led in several instances to failures of justice. Mr. Phelps, in conjunction with the Washington government, has been planning for a new treaty ever since his appointment as minister, but the more urgent work on the pork ordinance delayed attention to this matter. Last year, however, a case occurred that showed so glaringly the imperfections of the present treaty that Minister Phelps decided to go to work at once. A man named Hoyt, who had embezzled the funds of a New York electric light company, fled to Europe. He escaped the English police, who tried to arrest him on board of a Hamburg steamer, and came on to Germany, where he was arrested at the request of the American legation. Strong efforts were made by the legation to secure his extradition, but owing to the fact that the treaty recognized only the embezzlement of money from the United States government and not from private people, the fellow had finally to be released. He had then the impudence to apply to the legation for a passport, as he could not secure one at Washington owing to his "sudden departure" from America. Needless to say that his modest request was not granted.

This case, added to Mr. Phelps' eagerness to make a new treaty, and the pork question being out of the way, he gave his entire attention to this matter.

The new treaty is almost finished. It will contain many important additions to the present category of extraditable crimes such as embezzlement, obtaining money by false pretense, perjury, rape and crimes committed on the high seas, like mutiny, etc.

The only point of difference between Minister Phelps and Baron von Marschall, the German secretary of foreign affairs, is on the question of the provision to be made for the payment of expenses. The American idea is that each country should pay its own expenses.

This is unsatisfactory to Germany. The foreign office says it has rarely recovered a prisoner from America without paying at least \$500 and there have been cases where thousands have been paid in counsel fees. In Germany, on the other hand, the duty of securing the capture and retention of a fugitive from justice "wanted" by America devolves upon the prosecuting officers, and no charge is made for their services. Hence the Germans think the present arrangement very one-sided. As American law does not place these duties upon the prosecuting attorney Germany must employ counsel and pay fees. The German officials think, therefore, that the treaty should make some mutually satisfactory provision for expenses.

MR. BLAINE'S POSITION.

He Tells a Correspondent Why He Cannot Be a Candidate For the Presidency.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 11.—The Times prints a letter from a Washington correspondent who interviewed Secretary Blaine as to his reasons for declining the nomination for the presidency. During the conversation Mr. Blaine said:

"The president's office is a most laborious and exhausting one. He has no vice, no alternate substitute upon whose shoulders he can share responsibility. There is a vice president, but our scheme of government does not permit him to assume the powers and duties of the president except in case of the death, removal, resignation or disability of the president. It does not contemplate the vice-president as an occasional acting president for a day or two or a week or two, when the man who has been elected to that office may need rest and recreation. The presidency is an office without sleep. I am now 62 years old, and although you have told me and I believe that in heart, lungs, kidneys or otherwise, I am free from organic disease, suffering only from torpidity of the liver, I do not believe that if I were to be inaugurated president I would live on my term. I find life too full of congenial work and too full of happiness to feel called upon or inclined to throw it away. If I were assured, therefore, of a nomination and election to the presidency, I could not accept it. At my age and with my temperament, and knowing what the effect of a long life of exhausting labor has been upon my vitality, it would be constructive suicide."

The secretary spoke with the emphasis of perfect candor, and with an apparent desire only to make himself definitely understood.

THE RESULT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Complete Returns of the State Election—The Republican Ticket Successful.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—Complete returns from all parts of the state on the election yesterday show a total on state ticket of 54,746, an increase of about 10,000 over the largest vote in the state's history. The two parties rallied every city and town thoroughly and got out an unexpectedly and unprecedented full vote in actual numbers and in proportion to the possible vote.

Brown (rep.) for governor polled 37,400; Wardell (dem.) 23,416; Gilbert (pro.) 1,930; Burton (peoples') 190, and there were seventy-five scattered votes. These figures show a plurality of 2,041 for Brown and a majority of 180.

Ball and Utter, republican candidates for lieutenant-governor and secretary of state, are also elected by small majorities, but there is no election for attorney-general and general treasurer. The legislature is republican on joint ballot.

GORHAM AND SHERMAN.

Hon. G. C. Gorham Writes an Open Letter to Senator Sherman.

He Takes Exceptions to Certain Portions of the Enclity Upon Gen. W. T. Sherman and Defends Secretary Stanton—War History Recalled.

Gorham to Sherman.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, who is engaged on a biography of the late Secretary Stanton, has written an open letter to Senator Sherman in which he excepts to the following in the senator's late enclity upon Gen. Sherman:

"Gen. Sherman believed in and sought to carry out the policy of Abraham Lincoln. The terms of the surrender were tentative and the conditions were entirely subject to the supervision of the executive authorities but instead of being submitted to the generous and forgiving patriot who had fallen they were passed upon in the shadow of a great crime by stern and relentless enemies, who had not consented to the conditions imposed by Gen. Grant and who would have disregarded them had not Gen. Grant threatened to resign upon the refusal to carry out his terms."

"When the arrangement with Gen. Johnston was submitted to President Johnson and Mr. Stanton, it was rejected with the insulting intimation that it proceeded from either cowardice or treachery. The old cry against Gen. Sherman was again started. It was even intimated that he would attempt to play the part of a Crowell or a military usurper."

"The generous kindness of Grant came to his relief. New terms were agreed upon and the war closed."

Mr. Gorham says:

"You would have it understood by this that while Gen. Sherman was engaged in a praiseworthy and purely military act, which President Lincoln would have desired him to perform had he lived, he was set upon and insulted and his arrangements set aside by President Johnson and Edwin Stanton, then secretary of war, in a mean and narrow spirit of revenge, because of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and that at this juncture, the generous kindness of Gen. Grant interposed between him and these alleged enemies and that the two generals agreed on new terms and ended the war. You state all this as though you had approved Gen. Sherman's course."

After quoting from many letters and showing the error of Gen. Sherman's position the letter closed with the following:

"In conclusion allow me to quote one more authority in support of Mr. Stanton's view and in condemnation of Gen. Sherman's fearful mistake. The authority will not be seriously questioned by you. It reads as follows:

SIX MONTHS AFTER THE TREATY.
"MY DEAR SIR:—I am distressed beyond measure at the terms granted Johnston by Gen. Sherman. They are inadmissible. There should now be literally no terms granted. We should not only brand the leading rebels with infamy, but the whole rebellion should wear the badge of the penitentiary; for this generation, at least, no man who has taken part in the war dare justify or palliate it."

"Yet with these views I feel that gross injustice has been done Gen. Sherman, especially by the press. The most that can be said about him is that he granted the rebels two liberal terms. The same may be said, but in a less degree of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant in their arrangement with Lee. Gen. Sherman had not understood the political bearing of that agreement. It is his misfortune that he believed the promises of these men, and looks upon the whole contest in a simple military view. He thought the disbanding of their armies is the end of the war, while we knew to arm them with the elective franchise and state organizations is to renew the war."

"I feel so troubled at this matter, following so closely on the death of Mr. Lincoln, that I was inclined to drop everything and go to Raleigh, but I promised to join the funeral cortege here, and on Saturday week have agreed to deliver an eulogy in honor of Mr. Lincoln at Mansfield. This over, I will gladly go to Washington or anywhere else, where I shall do the least service."

"I do not wish Gen. Sherman to be unjustly dealt with, and I know that you will not permit it. Especially I do not want him driven into fellowship with the copperheads. His military services have been too valuable to the country to be stained by any such fellowship. If you can, in your multiplied engagements, drop me a line pray do so. You can if you choose show this to the president, or indeed to anyone. Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN."

"I cannot find in this letter any reference to the insult with which you now assert that Gen. Sherman's terms were rejected by President Johnson and Mr. Stanton, but I do find in it an assurance from you to Secretary Stanton that you knew he would not permit Gen. Sherman to be unjustly dealt with."

"You could not have said this had you thought Mr. Stanton himself had already dealt unjustly by him, by publishing the reasons above quoted, and which had been in print in every leading newspaper of the country for four days before you wrote your letter. I honored and admired Gen. Sherman. I knew him personally and enjoyed the honor of his friendship."

"But I also honored and admired Mr. Stanton, whose biography I have undertaken and whose private papers are in my keeping; and I cannot remain silent when one of the greatest and wisest of his official acts are brought forward, misstated and perverted in a useless effort to show that Gen. Sherman was right when he himself admitted (with the concurrence of Senator Sherman) that he was wrong. Very truly yours,
GEORGE C. GORHAM."

A New York company will grind coal and mix it with water and force it through a pipe direct from the coal fields to the city, where it will be dried in trucks.

CROP PROMISES.

Reports From Every County in the State as to the Condition of Crops—Condition of Livestock.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 7.—From the reports of correspondents, numbering about 600 and representing this year every county in the state, Kansas starts out with highly favorable conditions for a prosperous crop year. The winter has been extremely mild and favorable to the wintering of all kinds of stock, and the unusual amount of rain and snow during March has greatly assisted the late sown wheat to strengthen its roots and place it in a condition to stoil vigorously when warm weather comes.

Wheat.—The area sown to wheat in the fall of 1891, as compared with that sown the previous year, is reported by correspondents at 97.6 per cent., which gives a total area for the state for this year of 3,497,868 acres or 84,138 acres less than last year. In consequence of the dry condition of the soil last fall the wheat area in the eastern belt of the state was reduced 24 per cent., as reported by correspondents. In the central and western belts the condition of the soil was more favorable and in both the wheat area was increased over that of the previous year. Wheat sowing last fall was much later than usual for two reasons. First, farmers sowed late as a precaution against the Hessian fly; second, the dry and hard condition of the soil in many portions of the state did not permit sowing at the usual time. The wheat in nearly all portions of the state was slow to germinate and much of it did not appear above the ground in the fall, but the favorable weather during the winter and the abundant rains during March have brought out the wheat, and in the central and western belts (two-thirds of the state) the plant is very evenly distributed over the ground and is in a healthy and promising condition, also in some of the eastern counties. Nearly all the counties in the eastern belt (29) report wheat winter killed, ranging from 2 to 40 per cent., making an average of wheat killed in this district from all counties of 19 per cent.

In the central and western belts, in which, according to our correspondents, 77 per cent. of the wheat area of the state is sown, the percentage of wheat destroyed from all causes is small. The highest average of wheat condition is reported in the western belt while the lowest condition is reported in the eastern. General condition of the plant for the state as compared with a normal or full average is 91 per cent.

Rye.—The general condition of rye for the state as compared with full average for a term of years is 91 per cent.

Livestock generally throughout the state is in a healthy condition. Horses are reported as especially free from disease. Among cattle are reported a few cases of lumpy jaw, a few of black leg and some cases of Texas fever. The wet, cold weather of March is reported as the only severe weather of the season on stock. A very few cases of hog cholera are reported in the state and these only in a mild form. In a few counties clover is reported as winter killed, but generally throughout the state grasses are in good condition.

Fruit.—Peach buds are reported killed generally throughout the state, while other fruit buds appear to be in good condition.

Hessian Fly.—There is but little complaint of Hessian fly in any portion of the state. In a few counties the early sown wheat is reported damaged somewhat. A few correspondents say considerable, but this pest will probably not cause much alarm among farmers this year. The season in every portion of the state is reported from ten days to two weeks later than usual. The extremely wet weather during March has very greatly retarded farm operations, but the ground, being abundantly supplied with moisture, is in excellent condition for spring crops, and on the whole the general agricultural outlook for the state is very good at this date.

Suddenly Called.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Gen. Charles W. Field died at his residence in this city Saturday night of Bright's disease. His death came very unexpectedly. He was bright all through the day and smoked a cigar and conversed with his son after a 6 o'clock dinner. At 8 o'clock a change for the worse came and several hours later he expired. Gen. Field served in the southern army and after the war entered the army of the khedive of Egypt. He returned to Washington and was diskeeper of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses.

The "Ripper" Held.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 9.—The jury which has been investigating the killing of Mrs. Deeming returned a verdict of murder.

The coroner said that the evidence against the prisoner was entirely conclusive and clearly pointed to his guilt of the terrible charges against him.

The coroner intimated that Deeming would be placed on trial for the murder of his wife on April 22, and added, "I shall now issue a warrant."

The prisoner in an insolent tone replied: "You can put that in your pipe and smoke it."

Condition of Winter Wheat.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The April report of the statistician of the agricultural department makes the average condition of winter wheat on the 1st of April 81.9 and that of rye 87. The averages of the principal wheat states are: Ohio 71, Michigan 88, Indiana 78, Illinois 82, Missouri 72 and Kansas 77.

The average of those 17, against 87.3 in April, 1891. It is 97 in New York and 84 in Pennsylvania. In the states of Delaware to North Carolina it varies from 79 to 97, but it is 90 to 95 in the southern belt east of the Mississippi and somewhat lower west of that river.

His 144th Birthday.

GOSHEN, Ind., April 11.—John Hopkins, of South Bend, oldest inhabitant of the northern part of Indiana, celebrated his 144th birthday. He yet does much manual labor about his house and is as well preserved as the average man of 70. He has three children living over 80 years of age.

NEW HOMES.

Date Fixed For Opening Cheyenne and Arapahoe Lands.

The Scramble That Followed the Opening of Oklahoma to Be Avoided—Entprising Attorneys to Be Headed Off—All to Have a Chance.

April 19 the Day.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation will be opened for white settlement at high noon, Tuesday, April 19.

At that date nearly 4,000,000 acres of land will become subject to pre-emption and settlement.

Secretary Noble yesterday afternoon sent a telegram to the special agents of the department in Oklahoma naming the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation on Tuesday, April 19.

Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, has sent to the land offices at Kingfisher and Oklahoma City letters of instruction which will govern their action under the forthcoming proclamation. The commissioner directs that no person be allowed any advantage over any other person. To this end he directs that no person be directed to make more than one entry on his account and one as agent, if such he shall be. After making these entries the applicants will be required to step out of the line and give place to the next person in order and if he desires to make other filings he shall take his place at the foot of the line and await his proper turn. The commissioner further instructs the officers that the use of mails will not be permitted for filing homestead declaratory statements.

Says Notified.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 10.—The following telegram was received by Gov. Seay last night:

To Hon. A. J. Seay, Governor, Guthrie, Ok.:
WASHINGTON, April 9.—It will not be possible to open the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation before noon of April 19—Tuesday. The task of getting the lists of lands and the maps showing the exact location of allotments has been very great and all the force I can use will not enable me to get them ready, transported to Oklahoma and distributed, as must be done to avoid confusion and trouble before the day named. Make this known.

JOHN W. NOBLE.

Regulations Prescribed.

To A. J. Seay, Governor, Guthrie, Ok.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The military has orders to protect county seats; you can advise the officers; you can use the special land agents as you suggest, and the inspectors are already instructed to co-operate with you. County seats are merely reserved by the secretary to be opened under the law and your supervisors. The seats are public domain until made county townships. The military has the right to be there, therefore, until opened as townships, and to protect all to answer the purposes of the government. Any man crossing the line before the hour of opening will forfeit rights to anything inside—land or lots; also if he takes advantage, even if he is otherwise authorized to be inside, it must be an even chance for all, for lots as well as homesteads. There is no doubt, in my judgment, but you can keep trespassers off townships until you have all ready for opening, but it should not be delayed longer than necessary. Get United States marshals, and use them in case of difficulty rather than military, but use both if you must to enforce justice. The opening will not take place until the 19th in order to get maps ready.

JOHN W. NOBLE.

IN HONOR OF TECUMSEH.

Banquet at New York in Honor of Gen. Sherman—Notables Present.

NEW YORK, April 8.—There was a notable scene and historic utterances in the great hall at Delmonico's last night. It was a meeting of military men, for the order of the Loyal Legion was banqueting the New York commandery and its guests. Chief among those at the guests' table was Hon. John Sherman, the statesman, who had consented to address the military order of the Loyal Legion upon the life and deeds of the warrior, William Tecumseh Sherman.

The large dining hall could hardly accommodate all the guests. Many of them dined in the ante-rooms. Gen. Wager Swaine presided and on his right were seated the guests of the evening, Senator Sherman and Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. George S. Greene, Gen. T. H. Hubbard, Gen. George M. Dodge, Gen. Charles A. Carleton, Rev. Mr. Cramer, chaplain of the commandery, and Maj. Odell.

When Gen. Swaine rapped for order his introductory speech was brief. He referred to Gen. Sherman, and said: "I know of no brother who ever left behind him such a brother to commemorate. To introduce to you Senator Sherman would be a travesty on education."

Senator Sherman then spoke. The other addresses were of a purely informal nature. Gen. Howard, Gen. Porter and Gen. Slocum all spoke briefly.

Hetherington Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A cablegram from Commander J. R. Bartlett, commander of the Marion, received by the navy department today, gave briefly the information that Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, United States navy, had been acquitted by the consular court at Yokohama before which he was tried of the charge of having murdered Banker Robinson. This action settles the case finally as there is no other tribunal than the consular court that has jurisdiction in such a matter.

Three Children Burned to Death.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—At an early hour yesterday morning the house of Matt Williams, Clayton and Manchester roads, was burned, three of his children, Isaac aged 12, Margaret 9 and Nettie 5, perished in the flames. Williams is a night watchman at a Chettingham's establishment and it is supposed that during his absence the children upset a lamp and suffocated by smoke, were also burned to a crisp. The family is colored.

CONGRESS.

Continued Report of the Week's Proceedings of Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—When the senate met yesterday there was a feeble attempt to head off the silver debate by getting other matters before the senate but it failed. Mr. Sherman attempted to call up the bill for the classification of grain but failed, and the appropriation bill got in the way but Mr. Dawes withheld the matter temporarily.

In the house, after about thirty minutes' consideration, the Chinese exclusion bill passed by a vote of 174 yeas to 46 nays. It prohibits any subject of China, except diplomatic and consular officers and servants, from entering this country and those leaving the country are not permitted to return. Visitors are permitted under certain rules. The senate resolution to print 8,000 copies of the eulogies on Senator Plumb was considered in the house. The debate on free wool was then resumed under the limits and Mr. Springer closed the debate by submitting some remarks which he had Mr. Bryan (Neb.) read for him as he had not sufficiently recovered to speak in person. Mr. Springer was warmly received by the members when he appeared in the house.

THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—When the senate met yesterday the vice-president laid before the body Mr. Berry's resolution of inquiry as to the construction of the Memphis bridge. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to his resolution, which provides for the coinage of gold and silver on equal terms, etc., which was ordered printed.

After preliminary business in the house the free wool bill was taken up and Mr. McMillin's motion to limit debate met with earnest opposition from the republicans and under the lead of Mr. Burrows filibustering was inaugurated, and without accomplishing anything the house finally adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—When the senate met yesterday Mr. Wolcott (Col.) spoke in favor of free silver. He severely criticized the president for his opposition to free coinage and arraigned those members who a few months ago were advocates of free silver but had gone over to the opposition under the party lash. Senator Wolcott's speech was the sensation of the day. The matter went over and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up and considered until adjournment.

Soon after the house met it went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill, the filibustering of the day before having been abandoned. After a long discussion the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—After routine business in the senate yesterday Mr. Teller offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement as to the amount of silver offered each month and the prices paid for silver bullion. Mr. Stewart made a personal explanation as to an article in the papers in regard to mortgages held by him, which he said were drawn according to the California law, payable in gold, and said he would be glad to receive payment in any kind of money. Mr. McMillin offered an amendment to the district of Columbia bill appropriating \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the national encampment, G. A. R., to meet in Washington. No action was taken on the bill. The free wool bill was received from the house and referred; adjourned.

In the house debate on the free wool bill was continued and a vote finally reached and the bill passed by a vote of 194 yeas to 60 nays. Mr. Funston (Kan.) rose to a question of privilege and severely denounced a correspondent of a temperance paper who accused him of drinking. He had the letter read and denied the charge, while other members alluded to "acknowledged the social impachment." On motion of Mr. Burrows the letter was expunged from the record. A resolution to expunge Mr. Funston's remarks from the record as indecorous to a woman (the correspondent) was permitted to lie on the table, under an assurance that objectionable language would be eliminated. After briefly considering the Turner cotton bagging bill the house adjourned.

FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—After routine business the senate yesterday proceeded with the district of Columbia bill, the question being upon Mr. Millan's amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the G. A. R. encampment. Mr. Cockrell's amendment requiring the bill to be paid exclusively out of the revenues of the district was rejected. The appropriation was then agreed to by 41 yeas to 10, and the bill passed. The bill appropriates \$100,000 to pay for the subsistence of non-resident soldiers and delegates who attend the twenty-sixth annual encampment at Washington. After an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

In the house Mr. McCrary introduced a bill (for Mr. Springer) authorizing the holding of an international monetary congress. The house, in committee of the whole, took up the cotton bagging bill. Mr. English (N. J.) spoke against it and Mr. Hemphill and Simpson (Kan.) in favor of it. Mr. Simpson in the course of his remarks favored absolute free trade. He had voted for a bill, he said, that was a disgrace (the Chinese exclusion bill) because the policy of protection made such a measure necessary. The bill was finally reported to the house and a recess until evening taken. But little was done at the evening session.

SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The senate was not in session Saturday.

In the house Mr. Blanchard reported the river and harbor appropriation bill, and in committee of the whole the free cotton bagging bill was further considered. Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) spoke against it and Mr. Turner (Ga.) closed the debate in advocacy of it. The bill was then reported to the house and passed by a vote of 167 to 46. The bill to reduce the duty on tin plate was then reported from the ways and means committee, and after eulogies upon the late Representative Ford, of Michigan, the house adjourned.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, April 11. CATTLE.—Receipts, 2,025 calves, 16, shipped yesterday, 1,007. Steers were active and steady to 5c higher. Cows and feeders quiet and steady. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.			
70.....	1.87 1/2	18.....	1.34 1/2
75.....	1.87 1/2	20.....	1.34 1/2
80.....	1.87 1/2	22.....	1.34 1/2
85.....	1.87 1/2	24.....	1.34 1/2
90.....	1.87 1/2	26.....	1.34 1/2
95.....	1.87 1/2	28.....	1.34 1/2
100.....	1.87 1/2	30.....	1.34 1/2
105.....	1.87 1/2	32.....	1.34 1/2
110.....	1.87 1/2	34.....	1.34 1/2
115.....	1.87 1/2	36.....	1.34 1/2
120.....	1.87 1/2	38.....	1.34 1/2
125.....	1.87 1/2	40.....	1.34 1/2
130.....	1.87 1/2	42.....	1.34 1/2
135.....	1.87 1/2	44.....	1.34 1/2
140.....	1.87 1/2	46.....	1.34 1/2
145.....	1.87 1/2	48.....	1.34 1/2
150.....	1.87 1/2	50.....	1.34 1/2

COWS AND HEIFERS.

20.....	1.07 1/2	27.....	1.07 1/2
25.....	1.07 1/2	34.....	1.07 1/2
30.....	1.07 1/2	41.....	1.07 1/2
35.....	1.07 1/2	48.....	1.07 1/2
40.....	1.07 1/2	55.....	1.07 1/2
45.....	1.07 1/2	62.....	1.07 1/2
50.....	1.07 1/2	69.....	1.07 1/2
55.....	1.07 1/2	76.....	1.07 1/2
60.....	1.07 1/2	83.....	1.07 1/2
65.....	1.07 1/2	90.....	1.07 1/2
70.....	1.07 1/2	97.....	1.07 1/2
75.....	1.07 1/2	104.....	1.07 1/2
80.....	1.07 1/2	111.....	1.07 1/2
85.....	1.07 1/2	118.....	1.07 1/2
90.....	1.07 1/2	125.....	1.07 1/2
95.....	1.07 1/2	132.....	1.07 1/2
100.....	1.07 1/2	139.....	1.07 1/2
105.....	1.07 1/2	146.....	1.07 1/2
110.....	1.07 1/2	153.....	1.07 1/2
115.....	1.07 1/2	160.....	1.07 1/2
120.....	1.07 1/2	167.....	1.07 1/2
125.....	1.07 1/2	174.....	1.07